

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN
MADISON DIVISION**

Roger Seehafer and Janice Seehafer

Case No. 14-cv-161-wmc

Plaintiffs,

v.

Weyerhaeuser Company, *a corporation*;
Owens-Illinois, Inc., *a corporation*;
Unknown Insurers of Owens-Illinois, Inc., *a
corporation*;
Unknown Insurers of Roddis Plywood
Corporation, *a corporation*;
Unknown Insurers of Weyerhaeuser Company, *a
corporation*;

Defendants.

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs Roger Seehafer and Janice Seehafer, by and through their attorneys, Cascino
Vaughan Law Offices, Ltd., complain against the above defendants as follows:

JURISDICTION AND PARTIES

1. Plaintiffs Roger Seehafer and Janice Seehafer are adult citizens and residents of
Marshfield, Wisconsin.
2. Plaintiffs are lawfully married. Unless otherwise stated herein, “plaintiff” when used in the
singular refers to Roger Seehafer.
3. Defendant Weyerhaeuser Company (“Weyerhaeuser”) is the former owner of the
Marshfield, Wisconsin door manufacturing plant (“Marshfield plant”) where asbestos

fireproofing products were manufactured and asbestos containing products were used in manufacturing production. Weyerhaeuser is legally responsible for the conduct of Roddis Plywood Corporation, the former owner and operator of the Marshfield plant.

4. Defendant Owens-Illinois, Inc. (“O-I”) designed and sold licenses for a patent to manufacture fire doors incorporating asbestos-containing cores. O-I also manufactured, sold, and designed asbestos products, including without limitation fire door cores. The brand name “Kaylo” was associated with both the patented doors and the cores.
5. Unknown Insurers of Owens-Illinois, Inc. are named pursuant to Wis. Stats. §803.04(2)(a) as they have an interest in the outcome adverse to the plaintiffs.
6. Unknown Insurers of Roddis Plywood Corporation are named pursuant to Wis. Stats. §803.04(2)(a) as they have an interest in the outcome adverse to the plaintiffs.
7. Unknown Insurers of Weyerhaeuser Company are named pursuant to Wis. Stats. §803.04(2)(a) as they have an interest in the outcome adverse to the plaintiffs.
8. Jurisdiction is based on diversity of citizenship of the parties hereto under Title 28, United States Code, §1332.
9. The amount in controversy exceeds the sum of Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars (\$75,000), exclusive of interest and costs.
10. Venue is proper pursuant to Title 28, United States Code, §1391.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

11. The operations at the Marshfield plant involve cutting, sawing, and trimming of asbestos-containing fire doors and cleanup and disposal of the waste and scrap from such doors. At

certain times the mixing of asbestos fibers to make the cores for the fire doors was a part of the manufacturing process.

12. Plaintiff inhaled airborne asbestos fibers released during operations at the Marshfield plant as a result of the following:
 - a. his employment at the Marshfield plant beginning in about 1973;
 - b. asbestos fibers contaminating the home, auto, lunchroom, and other locations where non-work related activities were performed;
 - c. asbestos fibers released from the Marshfield plant operations which contaminated the surrounding community;
 - d. transport of asbestos fibers from the Marshfield plant to other locations.
13. During the period of his exposures, plaintiff did not understand or appreciate the dangerous nature of asbestos and of the nature of the risks of asbestos.
14. As a direct and proximate result of the conduct of defendants, plaintiff developed and was diagnosed with the disease malignant mesothelioma on or about November 8, 2013.
15. The asbestos disease process and injury began before April, 1994.
16. All exposures to asbestos that plaintiff received contributed to and caused the plaintiff's asbestos-related conditions.
17. Plaintiff Roger Seehafer suffers great pain, physical impairment, and great mental pain and anguish. He is liable for large sums of money for medical and hospital care, and suffered losses to his personal property and possessions.
18. Plaintiff Janice Seehafer has been cohabitating with her husband and is deprived of the normal services, companionship, society, and relationship as a result of his injury.

COUNT I - NEGLIGENCE

19. Plaintiffs bring this claim for negligence and restate and re-allege the allegations in paragraphs 1-18 above.
20. Plaintiffs bring this claim against O-I and unknown insurers of O-I for
 - a. designing fire doors and selling a license to manufacture such doors to Weyerhaeuser; and
 - b. manufacturing and selling fire door cores to Weyerhaeuser.
21. The term "Kaylo fire doors" is used to collectively used to refer to both O-I patented doors and cores sold by O-I.
22. O-I was paid a royalty fee pursuant to the terms of the patent license agreement for each Kaylo fire door sold by defendants Roddis or Weyerhaeuser.
23. It was reasonably foreseeable to O-I that plaintiff and other workers working in or in proximity to Kaylo fire door manufacturing operations at Weyerhaeuser would inhale asbestos fibers released during the operations.
24. Defendant knew or in the exercise of ordinary or reasonable care ought to have known asbestos causes serious and fatal disease.
25. Defendants had a duty to exercise reasonable care for the safety of Plaintiff and others who worked with or were exposed to the defendants' asbestos products.
26. Defendant breached its duty of care and was negligent, including without limitation in one or more of the following acts or omissions:
 - a. Failed to adequately warn plaintiff or others of the health hazards of asbestos associated with Kaylo doors;
 - b. Failed to investigate or test for the health effects of asbestos in Kaylo doors;

- c. Failed to instruct plaintiff, his employers, patent licensees, or others in the use of precautionary measures relating to airborne asbestos fibers released during production of Kaylo fire doors;
- d. Defectively designed the Kaylo doors to incorporate asbestos as an ingredient or material in their manufacture when substitute materials were available.

27. As a direct and proximate result of the acts and omissions of the defendants above, the plaintiff was injured as described above.

COUNT II – PRODUCT LIABILITY (UNREASONABLY DANGEROUS PRODUCT)

28. Plaintiffs bring this claim for strict product liability and restate and re-allege the allegations in paragraphs 1-27 above.

29. This claim is asserted against O-I.

30. Defendant was in the business of selling Kaylo fire doors (including both patent rights and manufactured cores) and other asbestos-containing products.

31. Defendant placed the Kaylo fire doors into the stream of commerce with the expectation that they would reach Plaintiff and other users and consumers without substantial change in the condition or design they were in when they left the possession or control of the defendants.

32. Plaintiff was exposed to the defendants' Kaylo fire doors in the conditions in which they left the possession or control of such defendants.

33. Defendants' asbestos products were defective and unreasonably dangerous at the time they left the possession or control of the defendants including without limitation in one or more of the following ways:

- a. Failed to adequately warn Plaintiff or others of the health hazards of asbestos associated with Kaylo doors;
- b. Failed to investigate or test for the health effects of asbestos in Kaylo doors;
- c. Failed to instruct Plaintiff, his employers, patent licensees, or others in the use of precautionary measures relating to airborne asbestos fibers released during production of Kaylo fire doors;
- d. Defectively designed the Kaylo doors to incorporate asbestos as an ingredient or material in their manufacture when substitute materials were available.

34. As a direct and proximate result of the acts and omissions of the defendants above, the plaintiff was injured as described above.

COUNT III – NEGLIGENT NUISANCE

35. Plaintiffs restate and re-allege the allegations of paragraphs 1-34 above and bring this count against defendant Weyerhaeuser for negligent public and private nuisance.

36. Weyerhaeuser is responsible for the ownership and operation of the door manufacturing plant in Marshfield, Wisconsin during the period of Plaintiff's exposures.

37. Weyerhaeuser, during operations to manufacture fire doors at the Marshfield plant beginning in the 1950s, caused asbestos fibers to be released and contaminate the air in various settings in which no work related activities were being conducted or the plaintiff was not engaged in work related activities, including without limitation:

- a. the community surrounding the plant;
- b. homes and vehicles;
- c. landfills; and
- d. activities on the premises which were not work related.

38. The operations of Weyerhaeuser's Marshfield plant caused dangerous asbestos fibers to be transported to areas more distant through various means, including without limitation:
 - a. worker clothing, personal effects, hair, and skin which had become contaminated by asbestos fibers at the plant; and
 - b. collecting, removing, hauling, and dumping asbestos waste materials.
39. The plant emissions and transport of asbestos fibers as described above caused contamination of the community, housing, vehicles, lunchroom and other places frequented by plaintiff Roger Seehafer.
40. Plaintiff and others inhaled asbestos fibers from the contaminated air and property.
41. The contamination by the asbestos fibers is an unreasonable interference with a right common to the general public to clean air.
42. The contamination by the asbestos fibers is an unreasonable interference with plaintiffs' private rights, including the right to use and enjoy private property.
43. The unreasonable interference with the plaintiff's private rights and property and the public's right to clean air are unrelated to any employment relationship or duties with defendant.
44. Weyerhaeuser Company had a duty to exercise reasonable care for the safety of plaintiff and the public from asbestos fibers released during Weyerhaeuser's operations of the Marshfield plant or transported to other locations as a result of plant operations.
45. Weyerhaeuser knew or in the exercise of ordinary or reasonable care ought to have known asbestos causes disease and/or death.
46. Weyerhaeuser knew or in the exercise of ordinary or reasonable care ought to have known

Weyerhaeuser's Marshfield plant operations released asbestos into the community or resulted in transport of asbestos fibers to other locations as a result of plant operations.

47. Weyerhaeuser permitted the Marshfield plant operations to continue without abating the release into the community and transport to other locations of asbestos fibers.
48. Weyerhaeuser breached its duty of care and was negligent, including without limitation in one or more of the following acts or omissions:
 - a. Failed to adequately warn plaintiff or others of the health hazards of asbestos;
 - b. Failed to adequately investigate health effects of asbestos;
 - c. Failed to adequately test for air levels of asbestos;
 - d. Failed to adequately instruct plaintiff or others in the use of precautionary measures relating to airborne asbestos fibers;
 - e. Used defectively designed asbestos-containing products when substitutes were available;
 - f. Failed to use proper engineering techniques or methods, or used unsafe techniques or methods, in collecting, removing, hauling, and dumping of asbestos-containing materials.
 - g. Violated agency regulations issued pursuant to the United States Occupational Safety and Health Act, 29 U.S.C. §651, et seq.
 - h. Violated other agency regulations, including without limitation the United States Environmental Protection Agency National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, adopted originally as Part 61, Chapter 1, Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations effective on April 6, 1971.
 - i. Violated regulations issued by the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, including without limitation General Orders on Dusts, Fumes, Vapors and Gases, Order 2002; And Wis. Adm. Code Ind 12.20;
 - j. Exceeded other air quality standards or guidelines, including without limitation the Wisconsin Division of Natural Resources and Threshold Limit Values of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; and

- k. Failed to take corrective action after being put on notice of the above negligent acts.
- 49. The asbestos fibers caused special injury of asbestos-related disease to plaintiff Roger Seehafer.
- 50. The contamination by asbestos fibers from the Marshfield plant operations:
 - a. Adversely affected the health interests of the community at large;
 - b. Interfered with the public health and safety;
 - c. Interfered with the right of plaintiffs to enjoyment and use of their property.
- 51. As a direct and proximate result of the nuisance, the plaintiff was injured as described above.

COUNT IV – INTENTIONAL NUISANCE

- 52. Plaintiffs restate and reallege the allegations of paragraphs 1-51 above and bring this count against defendant Weyerhaeuser for intentional public and private nuisance.
- 53. Weyerhaeuser is responsible for the ownership and operation of the door manufacturing plant in Marshfield, Wisconsin during the period of plaintiff's exposures.
- 54. The operations of Weyerhaeuser's Marshfield plant caused release and emission of dangerous asbestos fibers which contaminated the air in the surrounding community where plaintiffs lived.
- 55. The operations of Weyerhaeuser's Marshfield plant caused dangerous asbestos fibers to be transported to areas more distant through various means, including without limitation:
 - a. contaminated worker clothing and personal effects; and
 - b. collecting, removing, hauling, and dumping asbestos waste materials.

56. The plant emissions and transport of asbestos fibers as described above caused contamination of the community, housing, vehicles, lunchroom and other places frequented by plaintiff Roger Seehafer.
57. The contamination by the asbestos fibers is an unreasonable interference with a right common to the general public to clean air.
58. The contamination by the asbestos fibers is an unreasonable interference with plaintiffs' right to use and enjoyment of private property.
59. Plaintiff and others inhaled asbestos fibers from the contaminated air and property.
60. The unreasonable interference with the public right to clean air and the private property rights is unrelated to any employment relationship or duties with defendant.
61. Weyerhaeuser had knowledge of the dangers of asbestos fibers to cause serious diseases and death.
62. Weyerhaeuser created conditions and activities that released asbestos fibers into the community as a result of Weyerhaeuser's operations of the Marshfield plant and transport of asbestos fibers to other locations as a result of plant operations.
63. Weyerhaeuser knew that asbestos fibers were being released into the community and transported to other locations as a result of plant operations.
64. Weyerhaeuser knowingly, intentionally, and recklessly permitted the Marshfield plant operations to continue without controlling the release into the community and transport to other locations of asbestos fibers.
65. Plaintiff Roger Seehafer suffered the special injury of asbestos related disease.
66. The contamination by asbestos fibers from the Marshfield plant operations:

- a. Adversely affected the health interests of the community at large;
- b. Interfered with the public health and safety;
- c. Interfered with the right of plaintiffs to enjoyment and use of their property.

67. The conduct of Weyerhaeuser created an intentional nuisance for which Weyerhaeuser is liable to Plaintiffs for the injuries as described above.

COUNT V- PUNITIVE DAMAGES

68. Defendants acted maliciously, with intentional disregard for the rights of plaintiffs for which plaintiffs are entitled to recover punitive damages.

COUNT VI - DECLORATORY JUDGMENT – UNCONSTITUTIONAL

69. In 1995 Wisconsin enacted Act 17 which created restrictions on recoveries by victims of personal injuries.

70. In 2011 Wisconsin enacted Act 2 which created restrictions on recoveries by victims of personal injuries.

71. On March 27, 2014 Wisconsin enacted 2013 Act 154 which imposes requirements and creates restrictions on victims of asbestos-related injuries.

72. Plaintiffs seek a declaration that retroactive application of 2005 Act 155 and 2011 Act 2 to limit the recovery in this case is unconstitutional.

73. Plaintiffs seek a declaration that 2013 Act 154 is not applicable to this case or, in the alternative, that the requirements and restrictions it creates are unconstitutional.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Plaintiffs pray for relief as follows:

- a. Judgment against defendants, jointly and severally, for compensatory and general damages.
- b. Punitive damages in an amount to be determined against each defendant.
- c. A declaration that 1995 Act 17 and 2011 Act 2 are unconstitutional as applied to this case.
- d. A declaration that 2013 Act 154 is not applicable to this case, or, in the alternative, that the requirements and restrictions it creates are unconstitutional.
- e. Such further legal and equitable relief as the court orders to do justice in this case, including without limitation award of costs and disbursements of this action.

JURY TRIAL DEMAND

Plaintiffs hereby demands a trial by a jury.

Dated: April 28, 2014

/s/ Robert G. McCoy

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